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### Agricultural.

#### USE OF THE OX.

Extracted from Skinner's Essay on the Use of the Ox, found in his "Complete Cattle Doctor," recently published; a work which we beg leave to recommend to the careful perusal of every farmer.—Pp. 143, 144, 145, 147, and 148.

So deep is the conviction of the great saving which would be accomplished by individuals, adding immensely, in the aggregate, to our national wealth, by a more extended use of oxen in lieu of horses in the general labors of husbandry, that the occasion is here embraced to present the views by which that conviction has been established, and the editor feels persuaded that he might venture to introduce these views, on the score of their intrinsic importance, even though the subject to which they relate were not so naturally associated, as it seems to be, with a work on the diseases of cattle.

That "a farming district may be judged of by its working oxen, as safely as by its barns or its cornfields," has been laid down as an axiom by a Committee of Farmers—working men in the true sense of the word—of Massachusetts, at an exhibition where no premium was offered for horses, expressly on the ground that "it was believed that the interest of the farmer is promoted by substituting the ox for the horse, for most purposes, as he is fed with less expense, is more patient of labor, and is more valuable when his service is ended." This declaration in favor of the ox for "most purposes" is at once explicit and broad, and might seem to settle the question; but there are considerations arising out of difference of soil and climate, which obviously demand a comparison of circumstances to see how far that system admits of general application, which is here proclaimed on the best authority to be expedient throughout New England; and this brings us at once to the most formidable objections to the use of oxen—their alleged incapacity to withstand, when laboring, the heat of more southern latitudes, and their slowness of motion.

As to New England, in addition to the evidence already quoted, we may give here the answer of the venerable Josiah Quincy, now President of the time-honored Harvard University, to a letter once addressed to him by the writer of this:—"Oxen," said he, "are used almost wholly for plough and team work in this quarter of the country. A single horse is usually kept by our farmers to go to mill and to church, and for the convenience of the family. This is so universal as to be almost without exception among mere farmers. They certainly answer all purposes except, perhaps, speed, and in this, on a long journey, they are considered as quite equal to horses. Our farmers are so satisfied with their utility and economy, that no argument would induce them to change."

The late James M. Garnett, of Virginia—honored by his name by all friends of American agriculture; stated in one of his addresses—"A gentleman of my acquaintance had a mixed team of horses, mules, and oxen; in each season his horses failed first, the mules next, although both were fed upon grain and hay; and the oxen, fed exclusively on hay and grass, finished the crop. But to come down to the present time, and nearer home, in Maryland, at the hottest season of the year, and the most busy one with the planter, the same teams of oxen are worked, during the whole day, hauling very heavy loads of green tobacco for weeks together, and do well without any food but the grass of common pasturage on being turned out at night—whereas horses, working steadily in the same way, on the national road, in wagons, consume twenty-five pounds of hay, and grain at the rate of four bushels of oats per day for the five horses, or four-fifths of a bushel for each horse—or, what is considered equivalent, four bushels of corn in the ear; making of oats at the rate of two hundred and thirty-two bushels for each horse for a year!

A more important calculation is, whether, in many situations, the general saving by substituting the ox for the horse would not balance the expense of hiring a conveyance of the produce to market. In the same scale with the hire is to be put the value of the grass and hay consumed by the oxen; and in the other scale the value of the corn, amounting to one-half of the crop, and of the grass and hay consumed by the horses. Where the market is not far distant, the value of the

corn saved would certainly pay for the carriage of the market portion of the crop, and balance, moreover, any difference between the value of the grass and hay consumed by oxen, and the value of the oxen when slaughtered for beef. In all these calculations it is, doubtless, proper not to lose sight of the rule, that farmers ought to avoid paying others for doing what they can do for themselves. But the rule has its exceptions, and the error, if it be committed, will not lie in departing from that rule, but in not selecting aright the cases which call for the departure. It may be remarked, that the rule ought to be more or less general, as there may or may not be at hand a market by which every produce of labor is convertible into money. In the old countries, this is much more than in new; and in new, much more the case near towns than at a distance from them. In this, as in most other parts of our country, a change of circumstances is taking place which renders everything raised on a farm more convertible into money than formerly; and, as the change proceeds, it will be more and more a point for consideration how far the labor in doing what might be bought could earn more in another way than the amount of the purchase. Still, it will always be prudent, for reasons which every experienced farmer will understand, to lean to the side of doing rather than hiring or buying what may be wanted."

The next most serious charge against the ox is constitutional slowness of motion, which, as many suppose, no course of education can overcome, but which may be set off in comparison with the greater speed of the horse. As I have illustrated the difference in the long run between the pace of the "tortoise and the hare!"—The greater haste the less speed, is a proverb suited to this case as to that. It has already been seen that oxen travel over the ever-verdant pampas of Buenos Ayres at the rate of thirty miles a day, for a month together. Twenty years ago, the writer of this held correspondence with Commodore Jacob Jones, himself a practical farmer; and an habitually close and judicious observer, and then commanding our squadron in the Mediterranean, on the subject of Andalusian horses, cattle, and other animals, with a view to the importation, under authority from the Albemarle Agricultural Society, of such as might be deemed essentially superior to animals of the same species in America; and we now quote from his letter, as applicable to the questions both of speed and susceptibility to heat:—"The cattle that I have seen in Spain appear to be nothing superior to ours, nor have I seen anywhere on the coast of the Mediterranean any that appear better than those in America, except a race of white cattle at Naples, used for the draft. I was informed by a gentleman who, in supplying the government with timber, had used thirty yoke of them for two years, that during that time they had constantly travelled from twenty to twenty-five miles a day. They are generally fifteen hands high; their bodies long, thin, and deep; legs long; small light head; sharp muzzle, resembling deer; colour entirely white, except black nose, ears, and tuft of the tail. They are most frequently worked in the hills of the cart, and are as spritely and walk as quick as a horse, and appeared not to suffer from heat more than a horse."

To show, however, that we are not dependent on any foreign stock, it may be stated, that the small, pale-red wild field ox of Salisbury in Maryland will travel twenty-five miles in a day, with heavy loads of lumber going, and returning empty, over the sandy roads of that region; while it may be affirmed, after particular inquiry, that the distance made by the heavy-bodied grain-devouring, Conestoga horses, on the national road between Cumberland and Wheeling, averages not over sixteen miles, six horses with loads of from six to eight thousand pounds.

#### FOOD FOR COWS.

We would commend the following article to the careful perusal of our readers, as it embraces a topic of great practical importance. With those familiar with the writings of M. Chabert, and his exalted character as a scholar, any commendation on our part, would of course appear superfluous.

M. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alford, England, had a number of cows which yielded twelve gallons of milk every day. In his publication on the subject, he observes that cows fed in the winter on dry substances give less milk than those which are kept on a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer. Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place

them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

We have been promised a communication on this subject by a person to whom we casually mentioned the views of M. Chabert, and who has had some experience, of late, as regards the process he commends.—Experiments of this description are much needed, at this day, and we are glad that there is one among us, if no more, who is disposed to make them, and favor us and the public with the details.—Maine Cultivator.

#### A GOOD PLAN.

A writer in the Southern Planter recommends the following plan of making manure, of which we highly approve:

"Have a pit thirty or forty feet square and 2 or 3 feet deep, with a good bank around it. In this pit let the materials, viz: Oak leaves, pine tags, earth, &c. be put in suitable layers on which throw all the slop water, soap suds, yard sweepings, as ley, contents of chambers, and in short every thing that can be conveniently got together. It may be at any convenient distance from the kitchen, so that the slop water, soap suds, &c. may be conducted to it by a trough. Be sure that no water gets into it any other way. If at any time, it should become offensive, start your teams immediately and cover it over with sand or earth sufficient to prevent the escape of any effluvia."

We say we approve of this plan of making manure; but we think it might be improved by sowing plaster over each layer of the materials of which it is composed, and occasionally, say at intervals of two or three weeks, sowing it over the surface, by which means all unpleasant smells would be avoided, and the enriching gases saved to fatten the land. Any pit which may be made for the purpose should be protected from the weather.

#### SORE THROAT IN SWINE.

"Turn animals so affected, into an open pasture where there is fresh feed, and ground to root. It is a disease resulting from confinement. Pounded charcoal mixed with food, where pasture cannot be had, or room for exercise, is one of the best preventatives of diseases in swine."

We were once present at the "dissection of a hog which died of this disease. The glands of the throat were much distended and inflamed, and there were also in several places along the wind-pipe, spots of a livid hue, covered with a bloody mucus, the tongue likewise appeared affected, and was swollen to twice its natural size. The animal had been kept in a confined situation, and wholly deprived of exercise and access to the ground.—We believe the sore throat is not common among hogs, in this climate, and never perhaps where those prime requisites are attended to—exercise and adaptedness of food.—Maine Cultivator.

#### CHIP MANURE.

One of your correspondents talks of Chip Dung being applied to apple trees and also respecting the tendency which it has to introduce borers or worms of any kind. I can say to him and to the public, that chip manure is an excellent article to put around trees when well mixed with wood ashes.—The chips keep the ground light, and the ashes clear out all the worms of whatever name or nature. I feel satisfied of the truth of the above fact from actual experiment in a young orchard of mine. The chips should occasionally be moved with the hoe and a few fresh ashes applied at the same time.—Mass. Ploughman.

A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times, that in taking up a fence which had been set 14 years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. While looking for the cause, he found that those posts which were set limb part down or inverted from the way they grew, were sound. Those which were set as they grew were rotted off. This fact is worthy the attention of farmers.

#### RECIPES.

For Pickling.—After cleansing your

cask, put first a layer of white oak leaves, and then a layer of cucumbers, or whatever your pickles consist of, and so on to fill your cask; intersperse between each layer mustard seed, horse-radish, &c., and to every twenty cucumbers, one bell of pepper. Form a composition of clean salt and water, not hardly sufficiently strong to bear an egg; to every gallon add one quart of good vinegar; scald and skim this pickle, and after cooling to a degree of blood warmth, add it to your cask, and cover it tight. If rightly performed, this method will preserve pickles the year round, and form a very agreeable sauce.

To make Yankee Bread.—Take two measures of Indian and one of rye meal; mix with milk or water to the consistency of stiff heavy pudding, and add yeast; bake in iron pans or iron kettles four or five hours. Eat with fresh butter, or other food, and if while warm the better. Yankee bread is very good or very bad, according to the manner in which it is made. The Indian meal should be either bolted or sifted.

Starch.—A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling, tends to prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermaceti candle.

#### THE YEW TREE.

This tree inhabits mountainous woods in Europe, North America, and Japan. In Britain and Ireland there were formerly great abundance in a wild state, and planted in churchyards. The yew was once what the oak is now, the basis of our strength. Of the old English yeoman made his long bow, which he vaunted nobody but an Englishman could bend. In shooting, the English did not, as other nations, keep his left hand steady, and draw his bow with the right, but keeping his right at rest upon his cheek, he pressed the whole weight of his body into the horns of his bow. Hence, probably, arose the English phrase of bending one's bow, and the French of drawing one. So great was the demand for yew in the days of archery that our own stock could not supply the demand. Yew is botanically described as a tree which grows 20 feet high, with a rough, uneven, little-barked stem; numerous, thick, and contorted branches, and dark evergreen foliage. It belongs to the Linnæan class Dicotyledons and to the natural order Coniferae. It is not, however, a true cone-bearing plant, having red berries as fruit.—The wood of the yew is red and veined, very hard and smooth, used by turners, cabinet makers, millwrights, and a variety of other artisans. Floodgates for ponds made of it are said to be of incredible duration. The twigs and leaves of the yew, eaten in a very small quantity, are certain death to horses and cows, but deer will crop these trees with impunity. Turkeys, peacocks, and other poultry and birds, eat both the leaves and fruit. A few of the berries are not deleterious to the human species, but the leaves are fatal. The tree is very patient of the shears, and is much employed in the ancient style of gardening for verdant architecture and sculpture. Allowed to take its natural shape, and when advanced to a considerable size, it forms one of the handsomest British evergreens, harmonizing admirably with the holly, the box, and the juniper. A very interesting, and for ornamental gardens a very valuable variety of the yew is that of the Upright or Irish Yew. It has been entirely derived, as we have been told, from three or four old trees in one part of Ireland.—Magazine of Science.

Shooting.—About 8 o'clock last evening, the 9th instant, a man named Baker was shot and mortally wounded by another named Peters.—The circumstances attending this affair, as far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: About two and a half years ago, Baker and Peters were residing in Natchez, where they had a desperate affray, and the latter was stabbed and so badly wounded by Baker that he has been ever since a miserable cripple, unable to walk. It is said that while Peters was lying in the hospital at New Orleans on account of his wound, he made several ineffectual efforts to kill himself. About three weeks ago he came to this city, and remained a few days at Exe's coffee house on Water street. He managed to see Baker, had an apparent reconciliation with him, and went to his house on Second street, near the corner of Market, to reside with him. On Wednesday last, he returned to Exe's and asked to stay a single night, alleging that Baker had gone from home. Yesterday evening he ascertained that Baker was at home, procured a pistol, ordered a carriage, rode to Baker's had Baker called out, and, as the latter came up to the carriage, shot him through the body, wounding him beyond the possibility of recovery. Peters gave himself up to the officers without hesitation, declaring that he had lived for revenge and had no wish to live longer. His story to the officers was that Baker robbed him upon the occasion of the

affray in the south and stabbed him on account of his resistance. Both the murderer and his victim are said to have been gamblers and men of disreputable character in other respects.—[Louisville Journal.]

An Explosion of Subterranean Water took place lately in the district of Vizen, in Portugal, by which the soil was thrown up and earth and stones flung to a great height into the air, to the distance of more than a league, between the small river Gleiros and the Douro. All the cultivated land over which the water flowed was destroyed, and in many places it created ravines 40 feet in depth and 30 fathoms wide. It carried away and shattered to fragments in its course, which was of extreme rapidity, no fewer than 50 wind and water mills; choked the Douro with rubbish, and caused the death of nine persons, including one entire family. On the same day a similar explosion took place in the mountain of Marcelim, in the same district, arising from the same source, but bratching off in the direction of the river Bastanza. It carried away a farmhouse, four cows, and some sheep and goats. A similar occurrence took place here last year and the year before, and eighteen months since in Madeira.—Cor. Lond. Times.

Unusual Abundance of Amber.—A remarkable phenomenon, which has been observed during the present year, on this shore of the Baltic, has proved a source of great profit to the inhabitants. The amber-gathering has been more productive than it is remembered ever to have been. In the village of Kahlberg alone where the amber gathering is farmed, a quantity of amber, amounting in value to twenty thousand thalers, has been obtained within the last few weeks.—Probably the late violent storms that have prevailed this winter, especially through the month of December, have brought this treasure up from the bottom of the sea.—Elbeig Zeitung.

Kyanized Duck.—R. B. Forbes, Esq., has placed at the Merchants' Exchange, samples of Cotton Canvass, which have been placed under ground 30 days, one of which was kyanized in the manufacture, the others not.—The former is in perfect order, the others are quite rotten. One pound of corrosive sub'imate dissolved in ten gallons of water, was the proportion used. It answers the same purpose for Twine, Ropes, &c.—Bost. Adv.

An Important Discovery.—The Louisville Journal states that a discovery was recently made of great importance where limestone water is used for steam boilers. Mr. Kellogg, of the Louisville Paper Mill, was informed by a miller near Madison, Indiana, that a certain kind of clay, found in that neighborhood, infused in the water of the boilers, would prevent the formation of the lime crust by absorbing the lime. Mr. K. tried some of the clay, and found it effectual.—Subsequently he discovered the same sort of clay (a greasy bluish clay) near his paper mill, and found it to answer the same purpose. His engine runs constantly, except on the Sabbath.—The beginning of each week he puts a quantity of this clay in ten gallons of water and pumps it into the boiler. When the water is drawn off, the following Saturday night, the boilers are free from crust and are readily cleaned.

The Drunkards Will.—I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot.

I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives, as much sorrow, as humanity in a feeble and desperate state can sustain.

I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could well bring on them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness, a shame to weep over, and a premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children poverty, ignorance, a low character, and remembrance that their father was a monster.

An exchange paper says—"Whoso telleth a woman that she is old, offendeth her much; whoso telleth her she is ugly, offendeth her more; but whoso telleth her that she wears a bustle, sinneth beyond forgiveness, and had better back out!"

#### New York Times.

Mob Law.—We would like to throw away a little sympathy on the good people of Philadelphia, at the result of the late horrid atrocities committed in that city, if we could do so really in truth and justice. For the last ten years a handful of riotous characters, have in a population of 250,000, kept that city in a state of excitement, burnt destroyed and killed with impunity, and the public authorities were actually afraid to punish them. Had energy been then exhibited in sustaining the public peace, there would have been no repetition of these dreadful scenes. A mob—lost to reason, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him; threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire, and some dozen rioters fell dead and wounded, and there have been no riots since that time in Providence. Never trifle with a mob—they assemble for unlawful purposes, to jeopardise life and property, and they must take the risk of losing their own lives. A mob or large assemblage of people may be collected to apply for redress for some wrong—for the repeal of an oppressive law—for relief of taxation, that is all right and proper, but the Philadelphia mob had no injuries to complain of—no wrongs to redress—they met to do mischief, to violate the laws, and to shed the blood of their fellow citizens, and should have been promptly put down by a firm and terrible example.—Without going to the origin of these great troubles, we think the Native American Party has made but a poor experiment, and had better disband their forces—they have been the tools of another and a stronger party, which have used their power and influence while getting rid of the odium of proscription. Philadelphia on its safety and character can only be saved by energy and decision, and letting rioters, their aiders and abettors, understand that there are laws to ensure public tranquillity, and that they will be enforced.

From the Missouri Republican.—Return of a Party from California.—News from Lieut. Fremont—Indian Murder—Probable War.

Kansas, Mo., July 26th, 1844. Gentlemen: A part of the California company has just arrived. They left Lower California on the 24th of May last, when all was peace and quietness there. They fell in company, on their way in, with Lieut. Fremont and company, and continued with them until they reached Republican Fork of the Kansas river, where they left them twelve days since, and they suppose Lt. F. will reach this place in three or four days from this time.

The day they left Bent's Fort they met with a war party of Indians, consisting of Sioux, Camanches and Arapachoes, who informed them they had met with a party of Delawareans, on their return from a hunting party, commanded by Captain Suannee, and that he and his men were all killed by them. The party of Delawareans consisted of fifteen men; the other party numbered some two thousand. I fear this attack will lead to a general war among the Indians on our frontier as Suannee was the principal war chief of his nation, and no friendly feeling existed before between them.—The Delawareans, I have no doubt, can enlist the Shawnees, Kickapoos, Wyandots & Potawatamies in their favor. Should the Delawareans determine on revenge, I have no doubt that they will carry the war into the enemies' country: Perhaps the whole frontier may take up the scalping knife, and we shall likely have a war of extermination among the wild Indians of the prairies.

In haste, yours,  
United States troops for Philadelphia.—The New York Herald of the 11th says: We understand that orders were received by Col. Bankhead yesterday for a detachment of the second artillery to proceed immediately to Philadelphia, to take charge of the United States arsenal, and other public property there situated. In obedience to these orders, company K, numbering 80 men, under command of Captain Smith, Lieutenants Luther and Chase, three experienced and gallant officers, were to leave the city this morning for Philadelphia.



## Foreign News

## FRANCE.

The most interesting portion of the intelligence received from France since our last publication relates to the affairs of Algeria and Morocco. The Emperor of Morocco on receiving the report of the defeat sustained by his troops, disavowed the conduct of their commander. It appears that another trick was made by the Moroccan army in a most treacherous manner, while the Emperor, the son of the Emperor, was engaged in negotiating with General Bugeaud, at a spot about three quarters of a league from the French camp on the Oued-Moulah. The attack was made by the fanatic and undisciplined soldiers, without the knowledge of their chief. The conference, was of course, abruptly interrupted, and the French, being taken by surprise, at first retired in good order; they however speedily resented the onset, and inflicted a terrible vengeance on the enemy. More than 300 lay dead on the field of battle, not including those carried away by the defeated; on the side of the victors, 80 men were wounded and six killed; among the latter a young officer of great promise, son of General Rivigo.

This affair will not, it is supposed, cause much further difficulties, as it was the spontaneous act of an undisciplined army, without the sanction of their leader. Before the negotiation was interrupted, the French Generals demanded that, for the future, Morocco should be forbidden to Abdel-Kader, who was to be immediately sent out of the empire. They demanded, in addition, that the left bank of the Tafno should be henceforward recognized as belonging to France. On the first point they obtained complete satisfaction and on the other it was agreed, after long discussion to refer the matter to the decision of the diplomatic body.

According to advices from Algeria of the 20th, Abdel Kader had reentered that territory at the head of 1500 horsemen, and executed a razzia in the country of the Boriges. The Emir is said to have been appointed Kalifa of the eastern provinces of Morocco, and to be accompanied by several regiments of the imperial black cavalry. The holy war had been preached in Algeria as far as Medjah.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

**The Queen.**—Arrangements will be made in anticipation of the *accomplishment* of the Queen, which will take place at Windsor Castle, for intelligence to be conveyed to London; by means of the galvanic telegraph on the line of the Great Western railway, between Slough and Paddington, which will enable information to be expressed and telegraphed from the royal residence at Windsor, to Buckingham palace, and the town residences of the minister, and the public offices at Westminster, in the short space of less than twenty-five minutes.

**Charles Dickens** is now on a tour in Italy, and intends to be absent from England about a year.

**The Ojibway Indians;** whilst in London made a purchase of some 15,000 brass thimbles, for the purposes of ornament and barter when they get home again.

**Loss of the Steamer Manchester.**—A great sensation has been created by the news of the loss of the steamer Manchester, Capt. Dady, off the mouth of the Elbe, on the 16th and 17th ult., with the whole of her crew and passengers. She left Hull on the morning of the 13th ult., with a miscellaneous cargo and six passengers, besides the crew. On the 16th and 17th, and during the three preceding days, dreadful gales raged in the Elbe during which several vessels went down, and among the rest the Manchester and all on board. The Manchester was a Bremen-built vessel, furnished with Liverpool engines, was 800 tons burthen, and was only partly insured, to the amount it is understood of about £4,000.

On the 1st of January last, the steam navy of France consisted of 47 vessels, viz: one of 540 horse power, three of 450, one of 330, seven of 220, twenty-one of 160, one of 150, two of 120, one of 100, five of 80, three of 60, and two of 30.

**Turkey.**—Letters from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., announce that the Sultan had returned to the capital on the 10th, after a tour made under the most favorable auspices.

**Constantinople, June 5.**—The Sultan has been received with enthusiasm throughout his journey. On the 3d he entered the Dardanelles. The Albanians who are in a state of revolt, appear to be sending in their submissions to the legitimate authorities every where. Ninety-four of the rebel leaders have been taken and brought in as prisoners. They arrived yesterday by the steamers from Salona.

**Violent Tornado.**—A violent tornado passed over Pangrove, Schuykill county, Penn., on Saturday evening, the 13th ult., which did considerable damage. The force of the storm was so great that it uprooted barns, stables and dwellings, and prostrated nearly every thing in its path, such as trees, fences, &c. The storm concluded with a shower of hail stones, some of which were of a large size.

Another passed over Chambersburg on the 19th, destroying a large paper mill and other property, together with numerous fences, orchards, crops, &c.

[St. Louis Gaz.]

**One out at a time.**—Twenty men married to one woman at the same time. A Mr. Twyman recently took a handsome lassie to wife in the neighborhood of Richmond, Va.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## To the Neighbor.

There was in a land a great shepherd whose right it was to possess the land; and he brought his flocks up from time to time to feed on the rich pastures, and to learn to take pleasure in the sound of his voice, and follow his ways, and to increase and become fit for the master's use.

There was also a great hunter in the land who sought to take possession; and he brought forth his dogs likewise, and taught them in his ways. And it came to pass that while the dogs were in the land, the great shepherd brought up his sheep the seventh time to feed upon the pastures; and for the safety of the sheep, that they might not be lost, he set a mighty lamb in the midst of the flock, who was taught from his youth in the ways of the great shepherd, and he wore a crown prepared for him before and he had a bow, and great authority, and went forth conquering and to conquer, according to the will and law of the shepherd. And the flock increased in numbers, and the lamb became exceeding notorious for his strict obedience to the great shepherd and his skill in leading and preserving the peace of the flock. In the mean time many of the dogs came and took upon themselves sheep's clothing, and associated with the sheep, and they envied the lamb of his authority and sought power over him; and other dogs also, that were in the land sought his life that they might scatter the sheep.

And it came to pass, that the dogs in sheep's clothing lifted themselves up from time to time contrary to the law of sheep, and growled for authority and privilege, that could not be granted. Nevertheless some were raised to high places in the flock; but their dishonest spirit led them to make much trouble in the flock, boasting themselves above their fellows, deceiving the unwary, and secretly robbing and destroying the innocent. But as often as they were found boasting in their secret success, and trampling upon the rights of the sheep, the lamb pushed against them in the might of his authority, and brought them to open shame in the eyes of the flock, and in the eyes of the dogs in the land also, inasmuch that their yelping and howling was no longer noticed. Thus the lamb prospered in his faithfulness to the shepherd and his sheep; and he began to be more and more beloved by the faithful of the flock, and many of the strange dogs in the land, that were great and powerful in their dominion, began to look with wonder and admiration upon him, and the dogs in sheep's clothing saw it, and they envied him very great, and they began to despair, fearing they never should be able to subdue the lamb so as to take his authority.

But at last there came from the regions of the north, a dog that was rather a hound—dearly beloved of the great hunter for his remarkable success in the hunt, and endurance of wind in the chase—and he took upon himself the clothing of a sheep, and became one of the flock, and by his fair speech and outward appearance of a sheep, he rose to confidence and authority in the flock, even to be one of the right hand of the lamb. At first this dog-sheep endeavored to satisfy his dog's appetite for ill-gotten spoil by fraudulently taking from time to time, a lock of wool from the lamb, and the lesser sheep; and to limit the exercise of his barbarous, wild, and tyrannical spirit to the practice of secret communication with the most savage and blood-thirsty dogs in the land, against the welfare and safety of the sheep, and especially against the life of the lamb. All this his high standing in the flock enabled him the better to do, and his hypocrisy the better to conceal. At length he became ambitious, as others before him had also sought, to become chief lamb of the flock; but knowing the ill success the other false sheep had met with in trying to gain the first authority through the confidence of the sheep, and consent of the shepherd, he resolved to join immediately with the strange dogs in the land to destroy the lamb that the great shepherd had appointed thinking that then the right to rule would at once fall to himself. Accordingly he called his brother, a furious hound that came with him from the north, and some other dogs in sheep's clothing, together with some strange dogs that were ready; and they held secret meetings and laid a plan to take the life of the noble lamb. But in consequence of the yelping of some of the dogs one with another before the lamb, their plan of death was discovered, and the authority of those dogs in sheep's clothing was taken from them, and they were left naked before the flock. Failing of success, the two hounds and their associate dogs began to tremble for their safety before the indignation of the flock, and the terror of the lamb, but as a last resort, the first hound took upon himself the life of chief lamb—instructing the other dogs to gather around him, which some of them readily did, covering their nakedness with such skins of beasts as the great hunter could best furnish for them, such as goats' and other skins, and some prided themselves with the skins of jack-asses—all striving to hide their true character as much as possible, or as much as the length and breadth of their false coverings would allow.

Their irrepressible leader now began to yelp most piteously, calling upon and exhorting his train to go forth among the sheep, and if possible by lies and flatteries, to scatter them from their head, and cause them to forsake the ways of the great shepherd, that they might be made an easy prey. This move caused some of the strange dogs in the land that saw it, to prick up their ears in hopes of an

astounding feast of mutton. But before these sycophants and false teachers could begin to effect their object, the lamb rose up in his righteous fury, and according to the dignity of his authority, stamped their corrupt lying, and wicked works under foot, at which they all took fearful offence, and in a great rage ran through the land, for help to avenge themselves upon the sheep, and their mighty chief. Many of the strange dogs in the land now drew to the assistance of their complaining kindred, who by the by, had often helped them to a fresh bite from the fold of the great shepherd, and their borders round about was soon thronged with assembled packs of furious dogs, to see and know what should be done, and help take away the rights and privileges of the sheep, and drive them from the pasture, and especially to destroy the lamb and his principle fellows. Many false witnesses now rose up against the lamb and his fellows, which embittered the mind of some of the high on, in the land to give power to the multitude of dogs to take the lamb and his fellows from among the sheep, and bind them in the midst of their enemies. As soon as this was done, they fell upon the lamb where he was bound in the thicket, and destroyed his life, and one of his near fellows who was a brother, fell with him. As for the rest of the fellows that were bound, they were freed from the jaws of the dogs, and returned again to the pasture. The great hunter was now highly pleased at the success of his dogs, and promised them great honors as soon as they should return to his den in the sides of the north.

When the great shepherd saw the evil that had come upon his sheep he had other lambs appointed that were mighty in the knowledge of his ways, and in authority to lead the flock; and they were suffered to dwell with some degree of safety for a season. As for the dogs in the land there arose from thenceforth great contentions among them about the honor of killing the mighty lamb and his brother, and they began to destroy one another with an awful destruction, even until the whole land was left destitute of dogs, and the sheep went forth in due time and spread forth upon the face of the land, and none to molest or make afraid.

—HEMONI.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman to his relative in this city, dated.

Cincinnati, July 16, 1844.

"Dear Sir: I received your letter and papers yesterday, the intelligence the contained I have already become familiar with through the medium of our own papers. I have never on any occasion had my feelings interested in the cause of oppression so strong as on the present occasion, and had the fact so clearly presented of the inefficiency of our institutions to sustain the promises which they make. It is a lamentable fact that on most all occasions of Mob rule they gain and sustain the ascendancy. And law, right, and principle must be compromised to appease the raving turbulence of these lawless clans.

The conduct of the Mormons since the destruction of the press has in every instance so far as I know been of the most commendable character; disposed to bear the accumulating wrongs which have been heaped upon them, meekly and in the true spirit of a christian community. I sincerely hope you will continue this course without faltering, that public opinion now strongly in your favor may increase and put the seal of disapprobation upon the lawless act, you must remember that your only appeal for justice is to public opinion, gain this and all your wrongs will be considered and ample justice awarded.

I will not dwell upon the death of the S. N. the least it might rouse a spirit in you that had better be suppressed, I will only say that such an act of cowardice and treachery, can only be found in the annals of the dark ages when civilization was in its infancy. To you personally the loss must be great as he had always been a steadfast friend in all the changes which had occurred, and to the society of which you are a member the loss must be irreparable, who is their among you can take his place, and exercise the same pacific influence which he has done and lead you on in the same prosperous and respectable position in society, I fear there are none; with all his faults I fear you will find none who has less than he had.

It is painful to me to contemplate this outrage upon our honor, and I cannot conceive how it is that you quelled the very indignation that was so natural to the human heart; reason must have established her throne in your midst, or the spirit of heaven must have descended upon you in this trying emergency to guide your minds and stay the dreadful consequences that an opposite course must have brought upon you, what could have stayed the spirit of exasperation when the dead bodies of the Smiths stained by their own blood drawn by the assassin's knife was brought in your midst, how did yet how grand the picture to see thousands contemplating the untimely end of their idol, throwing off all appearance of reverence, and their hearts rent in silent mourning for their departed friends it is an example of submission to the will of a heaven unsurpassed in the annals of history."

## EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

From a highly respectable gentleman, to his friend in this city, dated,

Fair Haven, (Ct.) July 10, 1844.

"I have by the papers, within a day or two, been informed of the murder of Jo-

seph and Hyrum Smith. This is an event which will be deeply lamented by all Mormons, and will appear probably to those who are not Mormons, as the final overthrow of their religious tenets. I will, however, make the prediction that this diabolical butchery, makes more Mormons than the friendship of half the inhabitants of Illinois could have done by their most devoted exertions. The blood of saints is the seed of the church. It will be considered by an extensive portion of the world, that the Smiths have suffered martyrdom for their religion, and their profoundest sympathies will be aroused in favor of those believing the same creed. The inflammatory appeals to the blood thirsty passions of the Anti-Mormon populace, will be universally condemned by the reflecting and moral part of every community, and thousands will now examine your tenets, who never thought of such a thing before. Carthage and Warsaw will be denounced by the honorable; and the indelible disgrace with which they now stand covered, will cause them to be avoided by every person who has any regard to his personal safety. It is now known here, that the lazy speculators of Warsaw, and the still lazier office drones at Carthage, cared nothing for Joe Smith personally, or for his tenets either; but the prosperity of Nauvoo increasing as it did, beyond any former parallel, even in the western world, excited in their bosoms envy, hatred, and all ungodliness. This is the true secret of all their barbarous movements against Mormonism—and they supposed by destroying the Smiths they should extinguish their religion, disperse the Mormons, depopulating and desolating Nauvoo. Their folly and wickedness will produce a result exactly the reverse—Mormons will increase an hundred fold; they will if possible be more devoutly attached to their religion; will concentrate more closely together, for self-preservation, and their united industry will produce such a city, at Nauvoo, as does not exist west of the mountains. From all accounts which have been published here, it does not appear that the slightest resistance was made to the execution of the law, and the enquiry is now made, what was all this clamor, excitement, and military parade for? The editor of the Warsaw Signal can answer the question, and if he had his deserts, it is probable no more unprincipled and inflammatory addresses, to an infuriated mob, would ever emanate from his pen. Not that I would wish any violence to him, but he should be tried by the laws of the state, and see how far his course renders him accountable for the murders which have been committed.

Nothing has ever given me greater gratification, than the calm, dignified submission to the laws shown at Nauvoo since the death of the Smiths. This forbearance on your part is beyond all praise. Let it continue. Give not the shadow of a pretext for another appeal to popular fury. The demons are foiled, and let them gnash their teeth in silence over their disappointment. The increase of population at Nauvoo can no more be prevented than the Mississippi can be stopped in its course. Its triumph is inevitable, because the engine by which it is to be accomplished, is irresistible. What earthly power has ever yet stood before the overpowering energies of a religious creed? but when religion is protected by law, as your religion ought to be, and will soon be, in Illinois, then such advances will be made by the Mormons as have never been dreamed of by the greatest enthusiasts."

Upon this letter, let it be remembered, that the writer is not a Mormon, or a western man, but a citizen of Connecticut, loving law, liberty and life.

The report that a battle had been fought between the Mormons and anti-Mormons, in which some five hundred were slain, is all a hoax. Such vile statements only serve to give strength to the Prophet's views. Indeed, we do not know which has the worst effect on community—the doctrines of Smith, or the thousand false rumors, constantly put in circulation against him. One thing is certain; his name will survive, when those who grossly misrepresent him, have become blanks on the page of the future.—Tompkins (N.Y.) Democrat.

We learn from Buffalo says the Louisville Courier, that there was a good deal of excitement at the Falls in consequence of a report that a collision was expected between a party of Orange men and a body of Catholics, said to be 2000 strong, principally from the Welland canal. A company of soldiers have been sent to Drummondville to keep the peace.

**A Rioter shot by Rioters.**—A singular fact has been discovered in Philadelphia. It appears that a rioter, Elijah Jester, who died in the hospital a day or two since, received his death wound from the rioters with whom he was acting. He stated on his death bed that at the time he was wounded the rioters were fighting among themselves, and that he was shot by them! [St. Louis Gaz.]

**Horrible Intelligence from Hayti!**—Reported Massacre of the White Population!—The Charleston Patriot of Thursday, (says the Louisville Courier of the 29th ult.) contains the astonishing intelligence, received via Key West, and St. Augustine; that the blacks have risen in Hayti and massacred every white person on the island, with the exceptions of the American and British Consuls. We fervently hope the report may prove unfounded.

## THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1844.

## THE MURDER.

Notwithstanding the voice of the people through most of the newspaper press of our country, has condemned the assassination of General Joseph and Hyrum Smith as a cowardly, cold, blooded murder, yet there seems to be some apologists busily engaged for some two or three papers, writing excuses. It is a settled point in law that murder is maliciously killing a person, and the punishment among all nations is, to require the blood of the murderers—founded upon this divine precept—"Whoso sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. An apologist therefore for murder must be a base wretch. An Arab or a Moor after faith is pledged never swears; do you think he would murder and apologise? not such an act would be worse than treason. Has the pig or savage ever attempted an excuse for murder? no; never! and a higher insult to the dignity of American institutions, freedom and rights, has not been offered than to try to ward off the damnable deed by a surreptitious justification. It will be a wonder, indeed, if such an apologist, has not a little of the "blackening," unwashed from his body—and a few drops of innocent "blood" in his skirts, to witness what have been and what will be.

There was certain men in the days of Moses, set apart as the "avengers of blood," but we have yet to learn whether in this enlightened age, the milk of human forgiveness, has become so rich in the cream of compassion, that a new set of men have been appointed through priestly popularity and mobocratic glory, to act as the excusers of blood!

**What is the News?**—Well, Jim, to make a long story short, I took the St. Louis Reveille of the 27th July, the other day and read the heads of all it contained as follows: Immortal hope, the needlework of women. The poet Campbell, diet, Grahamism, are an atmospheric railway. A curious specimen of annexation is the emperor of Russia's visit to London. Gallantry is dangerous sport. Council Bluffs, Saturday night, literary notices and book keeping, are melting and insulting the ladies. Bas reliefs in contradiction from Dominica, meet a violent assault. Shacklett's pugre house, the N. Y. Express, a musical lady, a most extraordinary announcement, discharge of Matthew Long Island Railroad, an indiscreet disciple colonization, Du Solle, the editor of the New Orleans Republican, Nantucket, and a person speaking foolishly, are a great storm, mad dogs in a church and murder. Gov. Thomas, repeal, and the St. Louis Reveille are desirable property, successful experiment in the toes and teeth of the murdered Martin, such is the effects of good news. Sudden death, a crash libel suit, the commerce of the prairies are a bull killed! Millions a father defied, an extraordinary escape, Jonah sucked in by a whale are abominably, and facetiously the cordial of invalid readers.

**Punctuality.**—The Steamer Osprey has won a reputation by her punctuality, for few other boats have any claim to it. When Capt. Anderson says "positively," he means what he says, and a liberal public will reward him; and when the common steamers get up steam, and ring about thirteen bells a day for three days in succession, filling up the interstices with "I'll be off directly," that a discerning traveller will get sick of the fun, and be "off" too.

**Catch penny.**—The New York Herald and other prints display quite a marvellousness in picturing the scenes in Carthage and Nauvoo. As there is no fact connected with these caricatures, they evidence a catch penny spirit, that adds only insult to outrage.

**Much oblige to you.**—The officers of the steamer, "Waverly," have our thanks for late papers from St. Louis: By-the-by we understand from her advertisement, that she will hereafter ply as a weekly packet on the Mississippi, leaving this city every Saturday morning.—Energy and enterprise, patronage and prosperity, are the American motto. Go ahead!

**An Earthquake.**—A slight shock of an Earthquake was recently felt at Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, and Independence, Mo. It is a solemn scene for contemplation; yet we believe many large cities merit a few shocks to arouse them from m-o-b-o-c-r-a-c-y.

**So they say.**—Well, what of it? Why, when you read C-o-r-p-s-e, call it CORE; and Depot—DEPO; great folks do so.

**The People vs Murder.**—As might naturally be expected much is said abroad about the murder of Gen. Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and the Mormons. Some possessing the patriotism of freemen, paint the deed in its proper colours, and give the Mormons fresh strength from fresh opposition; and to use an old Mormon figure, we think "when the world kicks a ripe mustard stalk around the garden, because they are mad at it, they will find a garden full of mustard next year, from the scattering seed." No man can disguise the fact, General Joseph Smith was the greatest man of this age, and he fell in the midst of his glory by murderers, and fame will honor him, while shame disgraces them. The Tompkins Democrat thus notices the tragedy:

"This is the end of Mormonism," is the exclamation of many editors on announcing the death of Joseph Smith. We differ with them. The doctrine is calculated by him would soon have yielded to the light of reason, had he lived, but now that he has sealed them with his blood, he will be looked upon as a martyr; and how feeble a thing is reason, to combat religious error, when it has become impossible for the prophet and high priest of that error to recant and acknowledge its falsity—when, indeed, he has laid down his life in the defence of it.

Disguise how it we may, a great mass has fallen; and among the extraordinary characters of the age—those who have risen from the lowest walks of life, to be "rulers among men," history will record the name of JOSEPH SMITH.

**A bad beginning.**—That old mobber, who wasted the saints in Missouri, and came painted like an Indian, into Far West even *Cornelius Gilliam*, is the commander governor, and autocrat of the new colony which started from upper Missouri this spring for the "promised land of Oregon." His kingdom consists of 386 persons, 800 horned cattle, 66 horses, and 86 wagons, and though he appeals loudly to the Ruler of the Universe to protect him, knowing as we do his murderous heart and the tainted disposition of his clan, we say Lord, thy will and not his be done, and let five years tell the tale, whether thy servants, or that mobber shall be blessed.

## PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

The Philadelphia N. American of the 16th ult. says—  
In the court of quarter sessions, Judge Jones charged the grand jury yesterday morning on the late riots. He said that the cause of late riots was the arming of St. Philip's church; that it was the right of every citizen to bear arms, but not to assemble in churches, engine houses, or other buildings to resist an attack; that such buildings were liable to be indicted as a nuisance, and the persons assembled therein were the guilty in eyes of the law of unlawfully assembling together, and were liable to be indicted.

Very legal: Churches liable to be indicted as nuisances. And how much worse is a church with a few stands of arms in it, than a printing press, with a few traitors to "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness about it?" Four rights happen to be guaranteed in one article of the United States constitution together, on this wise: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

So far so good, and this would be complete, with an appendix thus and *Congress shall answer the said petitions of the people as directed forthwith, or forfeit forever their rights to be members of said Congress.* If there had been a penalty annexed to every article of the national constitution, and the state constitutions wherein the legislators, the executives, and officers of government generally are concerned, we should have had better laws, better citizens, and less corruption in high places. Retaliation, revenge and ambition are the great first causes of so much rioting, mobbing, and profligacy in our government; and as we have often remarked, that nation is fast hastening to ruin where no preference is made to virtue over vice.

Whoever heard that a meeting house or church could be indicted while occupied as a place of worship of Almighty God, merely because a few stands of arms or munitions of war were found in it? Truly as our Savior said "it is not what goes into the mouth that defiles the man, but what comes out." Putrefaction of stench from any house, and obscene fulsome, libelous newspapers, from any press, disturb the happiness of community—and in Pennsylvania, when proceeded against legally; must be removed, or the citizens have a constitutional right in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for



a redress of grievances, or other purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

It is strange that mankind can not discern their best interests. Water, not wood quenches fire. But when your own limbs offend, the divine rule is, cut off the affected limb, for it is better to go to heaven maimed than to have the whole body lost.

As to the right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and property, it can not even be questioned all constitutions guarantee it; but no law, charter or power can license a mob. This is what disgraces the name and fame of the United States. Mob after mob burst into being in the several states, destroying life liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and yet no legislature, Congress or other powers, has risen up in the panoply of justice, to put a quietus to mobocracy by banishment and death. It is no wonder the old world laugh at the cob-house of American liberty.—Towards black-legs, and murderers kick it over whenever it is in their way.

**The Sturges.**—It was noticed that the last of the Sturges died lately in obscurity. There never was a whole race so singularly unfortunate during at least four hundred years. Robert III bore his heart because his eldest son Robert was starved to death, and his youngest son made captive. James I was assassinated in a convent near Perth; James II was killed by the bursting of a cannon; James III was thrown from his horse and murdered in a cottage where he sought shelter; James IV fell at the battle of Flodden Field; James V died of grief for the loss of his army. Henry Stuart, and Lord Dolly were assassinated; Mary Stuart beheaded; Charles II exiled for many years; James II lost his crown; Anne died broken hearted, and the posterity of James were wretched wanderers, and all are now gone.—*Sunday Times.*

**Greatness** has its inconveniences, and power is terrified with death: No odds how good the man is; no matter how exalted the station may be; priest or potentate: king of a realm, or saviour of the world: *vox turba* is the highest earthly tribunal, when reason is absent and banishment, extermination, prison glooms, or instant death, the unpardonable judgement. Virtue, innocence, goodness, meekness, and even perfection have no bearing upon *vox turba*—the end of the victim, only is the end of the judgement. Woman's cries and children's tears are powerless when this dreadful court decrees, while, from the suburbs of Eden to the porch of Solomon's temple, and from the cross of Calvary to the Carthage jail, the blood of martyrs cries from the ground. How long, O Lord God wilt thou not avenge us of them that dwell on the earth? In this mighty history of men from the beginning, nothing has touched the progress of society, government or religion, with such a death chill as *vox turba*—the voice of the rabble, or the power of a mob; by it children have made orphans; wives widows; houses desolate; towns sacked; kingdoms ruined; and a world disgraced by the crucifixion of its God: Well is it, that the grand council of heaven expelled the first outbreak above, for, if human malice and hellish ambition, could have fermented into a forlorn hope, ere this, the angels would have been driven out of heaven and Jehovah dethroned!

Why is it that men seek the blood of men? Let the ungodly answer.

The St. Louis Transcript has the following:—  
**Something New.**—A Paris letter states that the Poles are all embracing a new religious doctrine, brought from Lithuania about three years since, by M. Towianski, and recently endorsed by M. Miczeniz, one of the professors of the College of France. It appears a compound of Mormonism, Transcendentalism, and Animal magnetism.

**Really the great Apostate from Heaven,** grows more cunning as he advances through the grand round of eternity. It used to be said, "the Devil on two sticks," but now he uses three; Mormonism has been added as a "spoking stick"—on account of its great length.

**Spots in the Sun.**—A writer in the Madison La. Banner, says "there are six spots now visible in the sun, all of which have made their appearance within a few days. The diameter of the largest is estimated at 5000 miles."

So says the Courier; and let us add that several large black spots have also appeared in the United States, about the same time, visible in Hancock county and in the city of Philadelphia, in the form of a mob; distance unknown.

**Severe Sentence.**—Young Howe, the lad who was convicted some time since, for setting fire to the Warren school house in Charlestown, Massachusetts, has been sentenced to the State prison for life.

### ELECTION.

We have heard from only four precincts—the "Old Citizens law and order ticket," is about 1200 ahead, and will be elected by a large majority. Official returns next week.

The editor (Mr. Taylor) is fast recovering from his wounds received in the jail in Carthage on the 27th June, at the time the Gen. Smiths were murdered. He is able to ride about in his carriage, and will soon be able to attend to the editorial department as usual.

**Drowned.**—On Sunday the 4th inst. two sons of James Cummings of this city, named *Hiram* and *Josiah*, and aged 19 and 17 years, were drowned in the Mississippi near the upper stone quarry while swimming. This is certainly a melancholy event, and calls loudly for parents to curb the aqueous passions of children.—Death delights in this element to prey upon life among the careless. *Be-ware.*

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." *Solomon.*

The following precious country calculation of an Eastern woman, is copied into the Neighbor to feel off the Navvoo boys. Is there any that lie, steal, or rowdy about the streets, let them lean for a lawyer's office, for they will need law and Gospel to save them from their sins. Read the dialogue.

**Fit for a Lawyer.**—An old lady in these "diggins" walked into a lawyer's office, a few days since, where the following conversation took place.

**Lady.** Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him?

**Lawyer.** The boy appears rather too young. How old is he?

**Lady.** Seven years, sir.

**Lawyer.** He is too young, decidedly too young. Have you no boys older?

**Lady.** Oh yes, sir, I have several, but I have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told my man, I thought this little fellow would make a first rate lawyer, and so I called to see if you would take him.

**Lawyer.** No madam he is too young yet to commence the study of the profession; but why do you think this boy so much better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

**Lady.** Why you see, sir, he is now just seven years old to day; when he was only five he would lie like all nature; when he got to be six he was as assy and impudent as any critter could be, and now he will steal every thing he can lay his hands on.

**A Victim of State Prison Cruelty.**—The Protector a paper recently established at Sing Sing, states that a convict at the prison in that place, by the name of Whiting, who, we understand, was sent from Albany some three years since, was taken to the Lunatic Asylum, where he soon died of the wounds he had received while in prison. It appears that Whiting became deranged while in the prison, and in order to cure him of his lunacy, he was repeatedly flogged at the bull rings at the yard, until his back, breast, and thighs were completely lacerated. The flogging did not cure the poor crazy convict, so he was sent to the Asylum, and his severe "medicines" has produced his death!

**Glossology.**—A work is announced in London under the title of Glossology, or additional means of diagnosis of disease to be derived from indications and appearances of the tongue; by Dr. B. Ridge. The journals say Dr. Ridge has made one of the most vital important discoveries since the days of Hunter, viz: That certain appearances in parts of the tongue indicate the presence of certain diseases, and that these parts correspond with certain organs of the body. In the book the divisions of the tongue are illustrated like those of the skull in the volume of the phrenologists.

**The steam hatching machine** in New York, is trying to hatch some alligator's eggs, and some turtle's ditto. If any friend has found a mare's nest lately, we advise him to send it unto the ecclabobon. He may hatch a fortune out of it.—*Phil Times.*

**DOINGS IN CANADA.—Riots, Storms, &c.**—Violence at Montreal.—The Montreal papers give us the following picture of life in Montreal: "A few days ago a woman was knocked down in the street by a cabman.—A little girl was run over by a cart on Monday. Dr. O'Doherty was knocked down and severely hurt by a cabman, and has been dangerously ill since. Capt. Dover was killed by the shaft of a caleche striking him on the breast, which was driven by a boy."

**Riot in Canada Prevented.**—A party of Orangemen came from Toronto to Drummondville to celebrate the battle of Boyne, on the 12th of July, and the Catholics of the place supposing it a premeditated intention to mortify their feeling, made such demonstration against the Orangemen as

would have caused a riot, but for the interference of the authorities.

**Burned.**—The last Montreal Courier gives an account of the burning of the Court House in that city. Cause—accident.

**Storm.**—The most terrific storm ever known, visited the vicinity of Montreal, a few weeks since. At Long Point, a house occupied as an Inn was blown down, and buried two children of the keeper in its ruins.—At Longueuil a great many buildings were destroyed; as also in Boucherville. In Varennes there has been a great fire. At Pointe au Tremble, an extensive tract of land has slipped into the water.

**A child, six years old, son of J. C. Williams, of Elyria, Ohio,** was rescued from drowning by a dog, the other day. The child was throwing sticks into the mill pond for the dog to bring out, and fell in, where the water was ten or twelve feet deep. There was no person near, and the child must have been drowned had it not been for the noble animal, which took him by the arm, and swam to a log on the bank.

**Gale of Rio Grande.**—The last New York Journal of Commerce says: "By the brig Roarer, Captain Higgins, from Rio Grande, we learn that while the British brig James Miner and Bridge Archibald were lying at anchor off Rio Grande, on the 15th of May, during a gale, both vessels dragged their anchors ashore, and were lost and condemned. Considerable damage was done to other vessels in the harbor."

**Church Struck.**—The Sullivan (N. Y.) Whig, states that in a severe thunder storm on Sunday week during the afternoon service, the Presbyterian church, near the village of Liberty in that county, was struck by lightning, which knocked down some ten or twelve of the congregation. None were killed or hurt, but Mr. Henry Burr was so badly hurt that his life is despaired of, and a Mr. Young was so seriously burned that he is in great danger; most of the others were also seriously burned, and otherwise injured, but it was believed not fatally. The interior of the church was much shattered.

**Later from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.**—By the schooner Delaware, from Rio Grande, which port she left on the 11th of June, we learn there has been a severe battle between the Montevideans and the forces of Buenos Ayres, the details of which had not reached Rio Grande, previous to the sailing of the Delaware.

**Sickness in Louisiana.**—The Plaquemine Gazette, of the 20th states that there is considerable sickness on the adjoining plantations, and expresses fears of a sickly season in Iberville, if not in the whole State. As the river goes down, says the Gazette, the whole country will be filled with stagnant pools, which with a continuation of such dry weather as has been experienced, must prove very injurious to health.

**Murder in New Jersey.**—An atrocious murder was committed at Allamuch, Warren county, on the 18th inst. The Newark Post says: A son was shot by his father, Matthew Ayres, the father is a man about 60 years of age.

The son had approached the father's house in the night with a mob for the purpose of riding a woman on a rail that the old man lived with, when the fatal deed was done.

Since the foul murder of the Smiths, by the Anti-Mormons, many of the whig electioneers are boasting that Sweet will beat Hoge in this Congressional District.

A gentleman who was at camp meeting last Sunday heard them endeavoring to make capital even on the Sabbath, out of this foul stain on our state. It would appear that the leaders of the whig party, by their letters printed, first agitated the question which has resulted so lawlessly—all for political effect, and are doing their best to implicate Gov. Ford as conniving at the murders.—*Galena Sentinel.*

### THE MURDER OF THE SMITHS—SLAYING UNDER TRUST.

There is no longer room to doubt that Joe Smith and his brother Hyrum were deliberately murdered. The honor of the State of Illinois, already equivocal in pecuniary affairs, will have the stain of blood upon it, if the murderers be not brought to condign punishment. The Smiths had voluntarily surrendered themselves for trial; the law, their custodian, should have been their protection and shield. They were prisoners, unarmed, incapable of resistance, when in contempt of human law and in defiance of the law of God, they were butchered by a gang of cowardly cut-throats, every one of whom is as worthy of the gallows as any pirate that ever swung. We say again that a foul blot will rest upon the character of the State of Illinois until the assassins have been brought to justice.

The conduct of the Mormons, since the catastrophe, has been deserving of the highest praise. They have kept strictly within the law, leaving their wrongs to be avenged by the constituted authorities of the State. The following resolutions passed by the City Council of Nauvoo, and sanctioned by a meeting of 8000 Mormons, speak for themselves.

Resolved, For the purpose of ensuring

peace and promoting the welfare of the county of Hancock, and surrounding country, that we will rigidly sustain the laws, and the Governor of the State, so long as they, and he, sustain us in our Constitutional rights.

Resolved, secondly, That to carry the foregoing resolution into complete effect, that inasmuch as the Governor has taken from us the public arms, that we solicit of him to do the same with all the rest of the public arms of this State.

Resolved, thirdly, To further secure the peace, friendship and happiness of the people, and allay the excitement that now exists, we will reprobate private revenge on the assassins of General Joseph Smith and General Hyrum Smith, by any of the Latter Day Saints. That instead of an "appeal to arms," we appeal to the majesty of the law, and will be content with whatever judgement it shall award, and should the law fail, we leave the matter with God. [N. Y. True Sun.

### A Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.

The Baltimore Patriot of last Friday evening contains a letter, dated at Rio de Janeiro, on the 28th May, giving an account of a steamboat accident which occurred at that place on the 25th, attended with a greater loss of life than any disaster of the kind we ever heard of. The following is an extract:

"This city was thrown into great excitement on Saturday last by an occurrence that has clothed a large number of its inhabitants in mourning, and created a gloom over the whole city. On the opposite side of the harbor, and distant about four miles, is a village, which numbers about three thousand inhabitants, and where a number of the most respectable inhabitants reside, as being more retired than Rio. Two small steamboats ply every hour during their day between the two places, so that the number of passengers are large, especially on holidays, for recreation. Saturday was one of those days, and at four o'clock in the afternoon about three hundred passengers entered on board from the wharf of the city, and the boat had just pushed from the moorings when the boiler burst with a most awful explosion.

"A friend of mine, who was present, represents the scene as the most heart-rending that the imagination can conceive. The boat was a complete wreck, and amid the shrieks of the wounded, the cries of the drowning, and the confusion of the moment, the most callous heart would have melted into tenderness. The mutilated remains were gathered as soon as possible, and removed to a neighboring hospital—some with the loss of a limb—some dreadfully scalded—and upon numbering them it was found there were eighty-six wounded in the house. Besides those removed to private dwellings. There are fifty two ascertained to have been killed, and several persons are missing yet.

"Seven or eight have died since, and I am informed there are as many as twenty who are pronounced incurable, and will probably linger in agony for several days. The number of wounded who are still living, as far as ascertained, is about sixty-five.

"This is the first accident of the kind which has ever occurred here, and has caused great excitement. All places of public amusement were closed, and have not since been opened."

### DEATHS for the week ending Monday, August 5th, 1844.

Almon L. Williams, 4y, 3m; diarrhoea.  
Samuel H. Smith, 35y, 4m, 17d; bilious fever.  
Horatio Wardle, 3y; consumption.  
David W. McDonald, 4y, 4m; cancer.  
J. R. T. Cooper, 5m, 15d; whooping cough.  
John L. Clinton, 4m, 16d; diarrhoea and chill fever.  
Hyrum Cummings, 19y, 6m; drowned.  
Josiah Cummings, 17y, 4m; drowned.  
Wealthy H. Butler, 32y; bilious fever.  
Emma Jones, 1y, 3m; inflammation on the brain.  
Total 10.  
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

### TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAVVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.  
August 7th 1844—If

### WANTED TO PURCHASE.

An iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire of

SAMUEL G. FLAGG.  
Nauvoo, July 24-1w.

GLASS. 20 BOXES, 7 by 9 glass, for sale at auction price, by KIMBALL.

NEW YORK CHEESE. JUST received and for sale at KIMBALL'S. July 30, 1844.

MACKERAL. A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S. July 30, 1844.

A CERTAIN Cure for Bowell Complaints. (No cure no pay!) prepared and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS; manufactured and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

THE OLD STAND. AT the store of the late Gen. Joseph Smith.

Has just received a large addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, and also a general assortment of Groceries; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Childrens Shoes, which he will sell lower than any other house in the city. July 30-1f.

NOTICE. IS hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioner's Court of Hancock County, State of Illinois, at its next session, for a license to run a Steam Ferry Boat, across the Mississippi river from fractional section nine, in township number seven, north of range number eight west, in said county, to the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa Territory. JAMES WILSON, CHARLES JEWETT. July 26-14-4w

WANTED. ABOUT 75 or 80 lbs goose feathers on subscription, at this office. July 30.

From the St. Louis Price Current. SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT. Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1844.

from	to
Ashe—per lb.	7 8
Pot.	9 10
Pearl.	10 11
Acres—per dozen.	14 80 18 00
Collins.	12 00 14 00
Others.	12 13 14
Ragging—Mo. per yard.	41 42
Belt Rope—Mo. per lb.	25 26
Beeswax—per lb.	70 75
Caster Beans—per bushel.	30 33
Candler—per lb.	8 9
Sperm.	7 8
Tallow—Mould.	7 8
Stearins.	7 8
Coal—per ton.	14 00 16 00
Lehigh.	16 00 18 00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	16 00 18 00
Miscellaneous and Illinois.	16 00 18 00
Copra—per lb.	18 19
Java.	21 22
Havana.	21 22
Rio.	21 22
St. Domingo.	21 22
La Guayra.	21 22
Chocolate—No. 1.	13 14
Chocolate—No. 2.	12 13
Copper—per lb.	25 30
Braziers.	25 30
Shavings.	25 30
Bottom.	43 00
Flax.	43 00
Cordage—per lb.	12 14
Manilla.	12 14
Tarred Rope.	12 14
Red Corda, Manilla, per dozen.	2 25 2 50
Hemp.	1 75 2 00
Plymouth Lines.	75 1 00
Cotton Yarn—per lb.	19 20
Pittsburgh.	19 20
Common.	19 20
Domestic—per yard.	7 10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 10
4-4 and 6-4.	7 10
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 10
4-4 and 6-4.	7 10
Brown Drillings.	11 12
Burlaps.	11 12
Brown Lower Oza bags.	10 11
Virginia do.	11 12
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4.	11 12
Satinets.	11 12
Kentucky Jeans.	11 12
Cotton Checks.	11 12
Blue Drillings.	11 12
Mixed summer Stuffs.	11 12
Do. Stuffs.	11 12
Madras, per lb.	15 20
Logwood.	15 20
Indigo, Sp. caroon.	15 20
Copperas.	15 20
Campwood, per lb.	9 10
Fustic.	9 10
Drugs & Medicines.	42 00
Ginseng, per lb.	22 25
Saleratus, Western.	5 6
Eastern.	5 6
Alum, per lb.	5 6
Quinine, per oz.	25 26
Brimstone.	6 7
Epsom Salts.	6 7
Flour Sulphur.	7 8
Cream Tartar.	25 26
Turkey Opium.	35 00
Campior.	1 25 1 31
Gum Arabic.	42 00
Liquorice Paste.	22 25
Salt Soda.	5 6
Peppers—per lb.	21 22
Flour, Meal &c.	4 00 4 25
Flour, City Mills.	4 00 4 25
Country.	3 75 4 00
Rye.	3 75 4 00
Commeal, per bushel.	45 51
Fruits.	87 100
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 25 1 50
Green, per bushel.	1 25 1 50
Peanuts, dried, per bushel.	1 25 1 50
Almonds, a. s. per lb.	18 20
Raisins, M. S. per box.	2 40 2 50
H. N. C.	2 37 2 50
Prunes, per lb.	00 00
Currants, Zante.	11 12
Figs, per drum.	18 19
Lemma, per box.	0 00 0 00
Figs & Peppers.	1 00 4 00
Buffalo, per robe.	12 13
Deer shaves, per lb.	10 11
Red and Blue, in hair.	10 11
Grey.	10 11
Beaver.	2 00 3 50
Otter, per skin.	2 00 3 50
Musk.	6 12 13
Raccoon.	12 13
Wild Cat.	12 13
Fox, grey.	12 13
Mink.	12 13

Beef, per sk.	1 00	3 50
Flax.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	14 0	14 25
No. 2.	11 0	11 50
No. 3.	5 50	6 00
Lake Trout.	5 50	6 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 00	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 00	2 00
Herrings, do.	1 00	2 00
Crabs—per bushel.	5 50	6 00
Wheat.	5 50	6 00
Rye.	5 50	6 00
Corn.	5 50	6 00
Barley.	5 50	6 00
Oats.	5 50	6 00
Beans.	5 50	6 00
Glaze—per bushel.	5 50	6 00
8 by 10.	5 50	6 00
10 by 12.	5 50	6 00
12 by 18.	5 50	6 00
Quercus—per bag.	5 50	6 00
Dyppon's.	5 50	6 00
Lafin's.	5 50	6 00
blasting.	5 50	6 00
Gunny Bags.	100 00	110 00
Water retort.	60 00	65 00
Dew retort.	60 00	65 00
Flax—per lb.	5 50	6 00
Dry.	5 50	6 00
Green.	5 50	6 00
Salted.	5 50	6 00
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	35	36
Hops, per gallon.	35	36
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	4	4 1/2
Common Bar, per lb.	4	4 1/2
Band.	4	4 1/2
Horse Shoe.	4	4 1/2
Hoop.	4	4 1/2
Sheet.	4	4 1/2
Nail Rods.	4	4 1/2
Boiler Iron.	4	4 1/2
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	23 00
Nails, per lb.	4 1/2	4 3/4
Pittsburgh.	4 1/2	4 3/4
London.	4 1/2	4 3/4
Castings, per lb.	4 1/2	4 3/4
Foundry.	4 1/2	4 3/4
Lead.	100 lbs.	2 50 3 00
Pig.	2 50	3 00
Bar.	5 00	5 50
Sheet.	5 00	5 50
Pipe.	5 00	5 50
Lime, per bushel.	10	12
Common.	3 75	4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	18	23
Boiler, per lb.	24	25
Skirting.	1 50	2 50
Upper, per side.	20 00	30 00
Calaisine, per dozen.	20 00	30 00
Bridle.	20 00	30 00
Morocco.	20 00	30 00
Molasses, per gal.	28	33
New Orleans.	34	36
Sugar House.	34	36
Naval Stores.	34	36
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	3 00
— 4 gallon bag.	9 75	1 00
Pitch, per bbl.	3 00	3 25
Rosin.	3 00	3 25
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.	64	60
Varnish, bright.	36	40
Oakum, per lb.	9	10
Oil.	75	80
Lard, per gallon.	57	1 00
Sperm, winter.	75	0 00
— summer.	75	0 00
Lard.	50	0 00
Fish, per bbl.	16 00	17 00
Caster, per gallon.	70	75
White Lead.	7	8
Red.	10	12
Chrome Yellow.	40	45
Green.	5	6
Spanish Brown.	4	5
Prussian Blue.	4	5
Beef, Mace, per bbl.	4 75	5 00
Prime.	3 25	3 50
Tongues, per dozen.	4 25	5 00
Buttlo.	3 50	4 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	6 00	6 50
— Mace.	6 00	6 50
— M. O.	6 00	6 50
— Prime.	6 00	6 50
— P. O.	6 00	6 50
Hog round, per lb.	14	3
Bacon, Hams.	14	3
— do. Canvassed.	14	3
— Middles.	14	3
— Shoulders.	14	3
Hog round.	14	3
Lard.	14	3
Butter.	14	3
Cheese, common.	6	5 1/2
— Western Reserve.	6	5 1/2
Eggs.	6	5 1/2
Rice.	5 1/2	6
Sacks.		
Linen.	23	30
Cotton.	12	14
Sulf, per bushel.		
Turk's Island.	37	40
C. A., per sack.	1 00	1 1/2
L. B.	1 00	1 1/2
Kanawha, per bushel.	25	30
Sulphate, per lb.		
Refined.	11	12 1/2
Crude.	11	12 1/2
— per bushel.	24	26
Clover.	4 00	4 50
Timothy.	574	1 00
Flax.	871	80
Hemp.	43	50
Wine—per gallon.		
Adira.	2 50	3 50
Sicily.	85	90
Teneriffe.	75	80
Malaga, Sweet.	50	70
— Dry.	85	90
Port.	2 00	3 50
— Imitation.	65	75
Claret, in bble.	60 00	60 00
— in cases.	2 00	4 00
Champagne.	9 00	14 00
Wool—per lb.	10	40
Linc—per lb.	18	00
Raw Sheep.		
— Sheep, per cut.	3 00	3 50
— Sheep, each.	1 00	2 00
Hogs, dressed, per cut.	1 00	2 00



# MINIATURE SKETCH OF EUROPE 1844.

It is remarkable that no national change of importance has occurred during the past year. Spain is the only exception; yet even that is more nominal than real. One faction has displaced another. It is the change of a Cabinet. The constitution has remained. The throne has been unshaken. Epartero, a bold and vigorous officer, has been displaced; Narvaez, a bold and vigorous officer, has been raised almost to an equal elevation. The Queen in prospect has become the Queen in possession. The old machinery moves on an old principle, but with a new manager. The old guided coach of royalty is drawn by the same sinews, and attended by the same liveries. The hand that holds the whip and the reins is changed—*voilà tout*.

France is colonizing, talking of commercial treaties, frightening the Bey of Tunis, and marching and countermarching in Algiers. She was doing the same twelvemonth ago. Nothing is changed. Louis Philippe is still guarded by battalions & gens-d'armes, makes speeches of the most royal generalities at the beginning of the session, and is rejoiced when he can leave Paris and his *badards* behind him, and retire to his gardens at Neuilly; promises the world peace, and takes care that the Parisians shall not break it;—surrounds his capital with a chain of fortresses that would powder the Faubourg St. Antoine into the dust of its own lanes, and would extinguish the reign of *Porte Cochere* at the first volley. M. Guizot is master of the chambers; M. Odillon Barrot is in hopeless opposition. M. Thiers is writing a history which will be as angry, volatile, and short-lived as his own administration; and M. Lamartine is sitting with his finger in his mouth, and his eyes turned backward to the Tuilleries. But all this was the same a twelvemonth ago. Nothing is changed but the number of the year. The almanac is the only girouette.

Austria has slept. Her only sign of life is an occasional start in her sleep, a cry in which the name of Italy is distinguishable, a shudder when the Russian bear seems to walk across her dreams, and a smile when she murmurs the name of Hungarian liberty. Prince Metternich sits beside her and rocks her cradle; if she yawns, he wraps her up again, rocks the cradle, and sings her to sleep. He is the most experienced nurse in Europe; but he was the same this time twelvemonth. Austria grows corpulent in the quietest manner of any government of Europe. But nothing else is changed.

Russia is hunting deserters, dungeoning smugglers, and squeezing the Jews. But all this she has been doing for the last half century. She has been conquering deserts of rock, provinces of sand, and mountains of snow. Her Emperor, the most active of mankind, is building ships in the Baltic, which the frost shuts up during a six months' winter, and which the worm rots during the rest of the year. He sends an army into Circassia which never returns, builds fortresses which are always taken, and publishes a new and infallible plan of campaign which regularly fails. He has the most showy guard in Europe, supplies Petersburg with the best opera, and lies down every night in his boots, and sleeps with pistols under his pillow. But this is routine. During the last twelvemonth the Emperor has changed nothing but his pantaloons, and the Emperor is Russia.

Portugal is a wine-house; a gaucette of the south; and ill-favored café, with yellow visaged waiters and nothing more. The house is kept by the same family, the same royal sign hangs over the door, and the wine is neither better nor worse. The English minister has attempted to lower the price, and raise the quality; but as this was unprecedented, and as Portugal has long continued to sell its wine which no other nation of Europe would drink, she threatened us with the loss of custom. John Bull listens with terror, and lest Portugal should have a single village on her hands, he takes it at her own terms. But this has been done by John Bull for the last hundred years. Nothing is changed in Portugal.

Prussia is ploughing her sandy soil, navigating her shallow rivers, and speculating on being made a great commercial nation with but a single port in her dominions. She maintains an army large enough for the guardianship of Europe, for the protection of territory of ten millions of souls. She is honest, brave, and loyal, but foolish in attempting to manufacture anything beyond tooth-picks. Knives and scissors are beyond her power—they ought to be beyond her ambition. By great effort she may produce a pitchfork, but no change of fortune will ever enable her to produce a scythe. Yet she has been wasting her time, thought, and timber trees on this extravagant hope for the last fifty years.

In Prussia nothing has changed except the maids of honor.

Belgium, Holland, Switzerland—is it of any importance to any living being whether they have or have not changed? While the line of battle ships remain at anchor, who cares where or how the wherries, lighters, and bumboats are engaged? When the men-of-war hoist sail, the small craft must fly or follow. In Europe nothing has changed.—*London Paper*.

## From the Providence Journal. NEWSPAPERS.

A newspaper is the history of the day; a map of the time; a record of the impulses and feelings and passions of the hour. It is the common receptacle of all that is good—of all that is bad in life; of all that is wise, ridiculous, venerable, dignified or abominable. It displays human nature in every position,—and in every disguise, it is the representative, the impersonation of that powerful but invisible and impalpable being, the public. It is the public in miniature. It assumes the shape of Proteus; it looks about with the eyes of Argus and reaching forth the arm of Briareus, grasps every thing within its reach, and mixing it all into one heterogeneous salmagundi, spreads it daily before the world. The grave, the gay, the important, the trifling, the marvelous, the ridiculous, all find their place in the "blest folio of our pages."

Whatever your disposition, whatever your pursuit, you are certain of finding something to your taste in the newspaper. One paragraph informs you of the death of your nearest friends; and the next advises you to buy a new book which the editor declares is the funniest thing ever published, and the next positively assures you that butter is selling at thirty cents a pound. You are told in the same breath that an insurance has broken out in Catalonia, and that the thermometer stood at eighty five yesterday, in the shade. Mr. A. has been appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of St. Cloud, and Mr. B. has been sentenced to ten years confinement at hard labor, in the penitentiary. Verily, the ten paragraphs take up about the same amount of space, and Mr. A. does not seem to be viewed in the eye of the printer's devil, as a more important personage than Mr. B. Each is to him about three lines of copy. The news of a change of Ministry in England is confirmed; and the report that Mrs. Smith had lost her favorite cat, is contradicted. An engagement has taken place between a Mexican and Texan vessel; and the crop of broom corn, owing to the late frosts, will be unusually short.

With what anxiety is the appearance of the newspaper awaited at the breakfast table, and how pleasant to unfold the lamp sheet, while the toast is smoking before you, and the urn hissing at your side. How every paragraph of leading matter swells into importance! How the advertisements, the ship news, and if the times be unusually barren of news, the congress speeches assume a temporary interest!—The last new novel is thrown aside—the letter with the just broken seal is forgotten—the half-finished anecdote is broken off and even the topic of scandal under discussion falls upon listless ears; for what can you read about, what can you talk about, that you will not find discussed in the newspaper.

Ah! says the head of the family, an eminent merchant, as he glanced at the column headed "commercial," thirteen days later from Europe.

Is there any news, papa? asks his pretty daughter Julia.

News, yes indeed—is the reply, cotton is up a ha'penny—more doing in ashes—and sugar asper our last advices.

What even you think, papa, I care about sugar and cotton? Is any body married?

Oh yes, continues Julia, who by this time left her seat, and is peeping over her father's shoulder, into a corner of the paper: Maria Wilkins is married to Mr. Smith. Her old beau—a runaway match—how delightful! I wish some one would run away with me, Hush Julia. I am ashamed of you; says aunt Dorcas, who sits at the other end of the table and entertains an old maid's horror of Gretchen Green—pray is that a recipe for taking stains out of silk that I see close to your finger!

What's the news from Ohio? enquires the eldest son Thomas, who having no other mischief to lay his hands to, has taken to politics; and has talked of nothing else for six months. Flour up another quarter, answers the commercial father.

The variety of reservations and contradictory opinions entertained at the same time by a newspaper is incredible.

It regrets to hear that Mr. Brown has broken his leg, rejoices to understand that our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. Smith, has succeeded in his patent boot-jack, beyond his most sanguine expectations.

It is astonished and filled with indignation, at hearing that our representative in congress has voted for the Misquatah bill, and predicts its consequences. The speedy dissolution of our government, and the destruction of our social order, and while you are lamenting such a deplorable state of affairs, and fearing the world will soon come to an end, you are recommended in the succeeding paragraph to visit the theatre, by all means, and hear Andrews sing a favorite comic song.

Now take a glance at the advertising columns. Here are medicines which will cure all diseases—lotteries in which you are sure to draw the highest prize—and goods of all kinds selling at less than half their cost. Nothing staid; nothing inferior; everything is of the very first

quality, and at the cheapest price. One man announces that he has discovered the philosopher's stone, and another offers for sale half the patent for perpetual motion. Here an old bachelor advertises for a young wife, offering in himself every inducement for matrimonial speculation; and here a man promises to eat fire, walk under the water, and turn potatoes into sugar plums, every evening for twenty-five cents. A writing master, in an advertisement of a column in length, promises to convert the most "illegible, cramped, and deformed hand," into an "elegant expedition; and flowing style of writing, in five lessons of one hour each; and strangers who have not so much time to spare, can be finished in an hour and a half. A schoolmaster, by a new method composed of a mixture of clock-work and steam, has reduced the time necessary for the acquisition of the learned languages, to the short space of one week, and offers to throw in mathematics and astronomy, to those who will form a class of ten pupils. What is there that you can desire—say, what can you imagine that is not here offered to you in profuse liberality.

*Poor Dear Lady!*—The London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:—"It is said, that a proposition will be submitted for augmenting the income of the Queen, on the score of her increasing family, and that her Majesty having become pecuniarily involved, will seek from her faithful parliament a relief from all her difficulties. Her present debts are stated to be £100,000 sterling; the support of herself, husband and court, cost John Bull £470,000 a year—or about \$2,120,000! It certainly must be very difficult to keep within such an income."

*The Great Elm.*—The great Elm near the centre of Boston Common so long an object of admiration and curiosity, is said to have been planted there by a Capt. Daniel Herchman, a hero of the King Philip war about the year 1670, so that at this time it is one hundred and seventy four years old. Half a century ago it was rapidly decaying, but under judicious remedial treatment, it was again restored to health and vigor, and promises long to lord over its leafy neighbors, all of which it far eclipses in grandeur and beauty.

*A Thrilling Incident.*—The Amherst Cabinet contains a letter describing the melancholy event lately mentioned in this paper, of the blowing up of a powder mill at Danby, Vt., causing the death of three boys, and adds: "Mr. Smith was the first to rush to the scene of ruin; he caught up the first boy he came to, whose features were so disfigured as not to be readily recognized, yet alive and possessing his senses; as he was bearing him away from the scene of calamity, he said to him, whose boy are you? The little sufferer, looking him in the face with tender emotion, said, *I am your boy, Pa!* And the poor lad died in a few hours after."

*The Fire in Hudson.*—The number of houses destroyed by the recent fire at Hudson, New York, was forty; and the total loss will probably exceed \$150,000; about one half of which is covered by insurance.

That eccentric mortal, Lord Timothy Dexter, says many curious things. But his idea of ingratitude is the richest thing of the kind we ever met with. "D—n that fellow," said his lordship one day, while speaking of a neighbor who he had befriended, without being thanked, "he is like a hog under the tree, eating acorns, but never thinks of looking up to see where they come from."

*The Jews of Poland.*—Advices contained in the Hamburg papers of the 17, and dated Polish Frontiers, May 10, state that the lamentation of the Jews in the kingdom of Poland is boundless at this moment, because the government is seriously engaged in carrying into effect a measure which the Jews have hitherto hoped to avert—namely; to oblige them to military service. Orders have just been received to levy the recruits in all the governments in the course of this month; and no longer to exempt the Jews.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit Court, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Court House, at Carthage on the 22d day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. The following real Estate, late the property of E. B. Baldwin deceased, to wit:

The w. half of the w. half of section 19, 5n. 6w. 400 acres of the east side s. w. 23, 7 n. 5w. The s. e. 1/2, 5 n. 7 w. except a piece of the s. e. corner of the same running 454 rods north, and 54 rods west from the said s. e. corner.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Also, Lot 2, in block 33, in the town of Carthage.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises.

HERE M. BALDWIN, Administrator.

July 16th, 1844—11td

*A FAC-SIMILE* of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

## MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

### COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

### WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

### CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and impart the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

### CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

### FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

### SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

Hancock Circuit Court.

Ethan Kimball vs

Chester Phillips

Chancery

BY virtue of a decree of said Court,

rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1843, I will, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash in hand the following real estate, to wit, the west one fourth of the Lot, number four in Block number nineteen, in Kimball's second addition to the City of Nauvoo.

O. C. SKINNER,

Master in Chancery.

July 10th 1844. 4w.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election: should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING.

June 12, 1844-7td

## READY FOR DELIVERY.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.

A good Horse and Wagon for sale, apply to John Greenhouse, at the Brick Yard.

## NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods. N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee. march 13, 1844. no40-if.

## TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. S. HALL

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER;

Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, L. O. W.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19-12td

## REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo. Feb. 27, 1844. no44-if.

## ALMON RABBIT, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1843-if.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of wool lens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory. LEVI MOFFITT. march 20, 1844. no47-if.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line. A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction. June 10th 1844.

## NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

## REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner. march 27, 1844. no48-if.

## NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this

opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

## BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful, and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.				
Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	neat	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

## NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of

Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application. June 11, 1844.

## WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

I. McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. Dec. 13, 1843. no33-if.

## MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and adapted to the latest Fashion, and every attention made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage. H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion. Second Door River Side. April 16th

## EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY.

J. GROCOIT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street. Feb. 7, 1844. no41-if.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Henderson county Illinois, made at the November term 1843. I will sell at public Auction at the door of the Court house in Oquaka, on the 22nd day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a m and 4 o'clock p m the real Estate of John A. Lyons deceased to wit:

The east half and the n w quarter of the n w quarter of section 15 in township No 10 north of range 5 west.

Also Lot No 14 in block No 87 in the town of Oquaka.

MARIA FINDLEY, Administratrix.

Oquaka, July 1st 1844—11-6w

## NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices. S. B. Leather for sale for cash. W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844.

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth. W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844. 3m

## NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTIES' HALL; they have taken Mr. E. B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia.; into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

## TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, \$2 00  
Grammar, and Geography 2 50  
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 3 00  
Astronomy, 4 00

A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absences, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.

J. M. COLE.

ADELIA COLE.

E. B. KELSEY.

May 13th, 1844.